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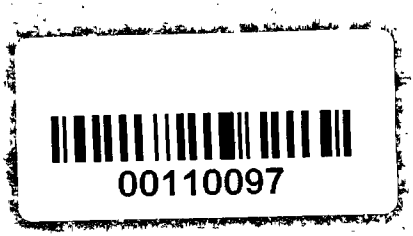

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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. CII.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE INTRODUCTION

OF THE

SURVEY RATES INTO THE SEHWAN TALOOKA

OF THE

KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE.

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WITH A MAP.

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No. 217 of 1866.

Revenue Department.

To His Excellency

The Honorable Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B. & G.C.S.I.,

Governor and President in Council,

BOMBAY.

I have the honour to forward copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, relative to the introduction of Survey rates into the Sehwan Talooka of the Kurrachee Collectorate, and to request the sanction of the Governor in Council, in accordance with Section XXV. of the Bombay Act I. of 1865, to the proposed settlement.

Major Francis' No. 18, dated 12th January 1866.
Collector's No. 279, dated 27th July 1866, with accompaniments.

2. Proposals for the settlement of this district were first submitted by Captain Haig in November 1863, which were approved of by Mr. Mansfield, and their introduction for the Revenue year 1863-64 was sanctioned; but a petition having been submitted against the settlement by the Zemindars of the District in the following year, it was referred by him to Major Francis, the Survey Commissioner, who, after personally visiting the district and carefully examining the lands of several villages himself, was convinced of the defectiveness of the classification, and considered a revision of the rates necessary. Major Francis' letter No. 18, dated 12th January 1866, which forms No. I. of the annexed correspondence, fully explains the objections taken by the Zemindars to the original settlement, and his reasons for recommending its revision necessary. The reply of Mr. Mansfield, which sanctions the revision, it is unnecessary to quote.

3. The revised assessment which has now been submitted makes, as will be seen from paragraph 3 of Major Francis' report No. 502, dated 17th July last, very considerable reductions in the rates of the Sailab lands [*i. e.*, Sailab aided by Moke from Rupees

1*st*

6-4-0 to 5-6-0; Sailab aided by wheel from Rupees 5-0-0 to 4-8-0; Sailab unaided by any irrigation from Rupees 3-12-0 to 3-6-0] in the assessment of which the principal faultiness of the first settlement consisted, and the result is a reduction of the total Jumma of Rupees 1,47,368, fixed by Captain Haig, to Rupees 1,08,509, or about 35 per cent., but leaving the total of the Jumma under the new rates 14 per cent. in excess of the average collections of the last past five years.

4. The revised settlement is undoubtedly extremely light, and it is to be regretted that the effect of the rates on the area under cultivation last year, as compared with the actual realizations, has not been compared, for I am inclined to consider that had this been done it would have been perceived how very low they really are. There is, however, a difficulty in correcting their lowness now, as Mr. Mansfield guaranteed the settlement originally proposed by Captain Haig for ten years, and I concur with the Collector (see paragraph 7 of Major Francis' No. 502, dated 17th July) in considering that we are precluded from levying any increase on the rates imposed in 1864, unless by a compromise wherever a reduction has in a cultivator's holding been made by the revised settlement.

5. As the revision only corrects errors made in the first guaranteed settlement, I would, notwithstanding the great reduction it causes in the realizable Jumma, recommend it for sanction, for, for the reason already stated, general increases cannot, I consider, be added at present where they might otherwise have been made. I would issue, however, no proclamation, but simply correct the account of each cultivator's holding according to the revised rates, wherever this was practicable, in consequence of the total amount payable under these rates being less than the total amount assessed under the original assessment. This course should, I think, be followed whenever an application may be made to take up fresh land the rates on which have been reduced by the revision. This would give some trouble at first, but it is the only way in which the revision can be introduced without on the one hand breaking faith as to the guarantee given by the Commissioner, and on the other hand obtaining compensation

Vide paragraph 3 of Major Lambert's letter No. 279, dated 27th July last, and paragraphs 9 and 10 of Major Francis' report.

for the reductions by putting on the increases recommended in the revision. It is true that the guarantee ought not to have been given without the sanction of Government, but it would not be right to plead this now.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee,
12th November 1866.

No. 18 OF 1866.

To

S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the petition of the Zemindars of Sehwan Talooka against the Survey Settlement of that district.

2. The first explicit objection to the settlement, which is given in the margin, relates to the rates of Sailabee cultivation, which are said to be fixed without regard to the productive qualities of the land, that is to say, that lands capable of growing only inferior crops, such as Sursoo and Mutter, have been assessed at the same rates as the regular wheat-producing lands.

That no distinction is made between the Sailabee rates fixed on lands fitted to grow inferior description of crops (such as Ahur, Gram, Sursee, and Mutter), and those fitted for wheat.

3. Sailabee cultivation, as you are aware, is dependent on water obtained from natural flooding. The main consideration in assessing such lands is to graduate rates by reducing them proportionately with the deficient supply as the flood waters tail off. It is impossible in most cases to define precisely the line to which the floods extend. In fact, the land flooded will vary according to the height of the inundation, a larger area being, of course, watered in a high than in a low inundation season. But although the line is not

definable with minute accuracy, it may be ascertained sufficiently near for all practicable purposes by the general character of the cultivation.

4. The classification rules for this kind of cultivation were devised with a view of meeting the peculiar feature in the water supply explained above. For if you will refer to the printed rules* appended to my report you will perceive that this kind of irrigation has been classed under three heads, which are described as follows :—

* Page 33.

Class.	Value. Annas.	Description.
1	6	When the overflow is regular and sufficient to permit of a good crop of wheat being grown every year without fail.
2	4	When the overflow is not so regular as to ensure a crop of wheat being grown every year.
3	2	When the overflow water remains too short a time to saturate the land sufficiently, or too long a time to permit of its being ploughed for a wheat crop, and consequently only inferior crops, such as Jamba and Mutter, &c., can be grown.

5. It is true that this system of classification had not been introduced in the Survey Department at the time the Sehwan Talook was classified. But Captain Haig adopted a plan of operations based upon the same general principles. Owing, however, to his classers being young and inexperienced men, the work was not carried out in the manner devised. Captain Haig has also explained, with regard to their operations, that the inundation was unusually high in the season in which the district was classified, and consequently that a much larger area than usual was flooded that year, and, as a further consequence of this high flood, he explains that a not inconsiderable extent of land fitted only, in the average season, for the growth of inferior crops, was that year under wheat cultivation. Taking the crop as their guide, the classers valued the lands thus cultivated exceptionably as regular wheat-growing land. The result is that land,

which, from its position with reference to the floods, is fitted only for the growth of inferior crops, has been assessed, as petitioners state, at the same rate as the land under the full influence of the Sailab waters, and capable of growing wheat regularly.

6. I regret to state that a careful examination of the lands of several villages has convinced me that this defect in the classification of Sailab lands is not confined to a few isolated cases, but prevails generally throughout the district. I have met with several instances of lands assessed at the full Sailab rates of Rupees 3-12-0 and Rupees 3-5-0 per acre, which are of uncertain cultivation, even for the inferior kinds of crops. The adjoining fields in some instances are charged only with the rate for Baranee cultivation, that is to say, a rate of 8* annas has been applied to fields adjoining those assessed at Rupees 3-12-0 or Rupees 3-5-0. There has been a mistake on both sides in these cases, for the field charged with only the Baranee rate, being at the tail of the flood, comes under the influence of Sailab irrigation occasionally, and ought to have had some addition to its rate on that account, whilst the other should have been decreased to the standard for the worst description of Sailab cultivation.

According to the class of the village.

* The Baranee rate.

7. There is also another peculiar feature in the Sailab lands of the Sehwan Talook flooded from the Muncher Lake, which has not been properly estimated in the classification. I allude to the tract of land adjoining the water's edge of the Lake, which, owing to the water not receding from it till late in the season, is not available for cultivation at the season when wheat is sown, being fitted only for Jamba, Mutter, and such like inferior crops. The classification rate of these lands was slightly reduced on this account by Captain Haig, but not sufficient to cover the difference in value between them and the good wheat lands. It will be necessary therefore, as will be shown in the sequel, to correct this defect in the classification.

8. In paragraph 2 of their petition the Zemindars object to the Churkhee rates, on the ground that no reduction has been made for inferior lands, and no allowance made for fallows. In the course of my inspection I saw no case where reduction had not been made in the rates of this cultivation, both for inferior soil as well as inferior

water supply. If there is any defect in the rating of these lands, it will be found, in my opinion, to be on the side of liberality, for the classification rules, which appear to have been fairly carried out as regards this cultivation, provide liberally for all circumstances affecting inferior Churkhee cultivation. They are also incorrect in stating that no allowance has been made for fallows, for it is a leading principle in the settlement to estimate Churkhee and Moke Jowarry lands to be culturable once in three years, and the rate is based on this estimate of their capabilities.

9. In paragraphs 4 and 5 the Zemindars state the several circumstances for which remissions should be allowed, explaining the manner in which, in their opinion, they should be estimated. It is to be regretted that a promise of remissions formed one of the conditions of the settlement lease. I have all along been opposed to remissions, and expressed a strong opinion against the insertion of a clause on the subject in the settlement lease when the proposal came before me in Captain Taverner's report on the Kundiara Talook.

10. It appears to me that our settlement in Sind will be no improvement on the existing revenue system if they include a regular plan of allowing remissions.

11. The Sehwan Talook supplies an instance this year of the impossibility of carrying out such a system. The claims for remissions amount in the aggregate to about Rupees 30,000,* and according to the course prescribed in the clause alluded to, every individual claim should be inquired into. I need scarcely say that it would be impossible for the Collector's Department to manage a settled district if such a system is continued.

* I have not the Return with me, but state this from recollection.

12. I admit that there are special cases in Sind for which it is necessary to allow remissions, even in settled districts. Such, for instance, as for damage done by locusts, and by disastrous floods. But the circumstance of a field being said to be imperfectly flooded, or too much flooded, or of a slight blight to the crop, should not form subject of inquiry under a properly regulated settlement.

13. From what has been explained regarding the classification of the Sailabee lands of Sehwan Talook, it will be obvious to you that the rates for this cultivation must be revised. In fact, with your approval, I have already instructed Captain Haig to re-examine all fields at the head and tail of the flood line and make a systematic reduction of rates according to the plan prescribed in the classification rules. I shall request him to report the result for after communication to you.

14. With regard to the rates for this cultivation, the Zemindars complain of their being high. They would not, perhaps, have been thought so had they been equitably apportioned. I think, however, that as it is proposed to do away with remissions in future, except in the special cases of calamity referred to in paragraph 12, that on this account, and for the further reason of covering defects in the classification valuation, it will be advisable to make some reduction in the rates independently of the reduction which will be effected by the rectification of the original classification.

15. I have, consequently, instructed Captain Haig to reduce his original rates in the following manner, viz.—

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
Sailab aided by Moke irrigation, to be reduced from	6	4	to	5	6
Ditto by wheel irrigation, from	5	0	to	4	8
Sailab unaided by any irrigation, from	3	12	to	3	6

These reductions are for the first group of villages. A corresponding reduction will be made in the rates of the other groups. There is not much complaint of the good wheat lands with certain Sailab being over-assessed. I am, therefore, of opinion that the small reduction of 6 annas per acre will be quite sufficient in their case.

16. With regard to the claims for remissions this year, I think it will be found that the proposed rectification of the classification will include almost all cases in which they are really required. All claims under the heads of fields imperfectly flooded or overflooded will certainly be covered by that measure. There will remain, perhaps, for special consideration the cases of destruction by locusts, and, perhaps,

here and there a case of a large extent of waste land for which resignation was not preferred at the proper seasons.

17. I propose to make some further inquiry before submitting my opinion on the question of the number and date of revenue instalments, which forms one of the subjects of complaint in the petition.

18. The maintenance and repair of boundary marks is a work which devolves upon the Zemindars, and petition for relief from it cannot be entertained.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 of petition.

19. No other part of the petition seems to call for any remark from me.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Camp Mehur,
12th January 1866.

No. 279 OF 1866.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the ACTING COMMISSIONER in SIND,
KURRACHEE.

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying report from Major Francis, I have only to remark that the assessment seems generally very fair. Gaher is the only village in which it appears to be reduced more than is necessary. It is considerably below the collections of the current year, though I gave large remissions. Still, however, I would not alter the settlement, which has been made with so much care, for this one case.

No. 502, dated 17th instant.

2. There appears to be a mistake in a few of the entries of present assessment, as may be seen from the following table :—

Present Assessment.

Deh.	As entered in our papers. Rs.	a.	p.	As in Major Francis' Statement. Rs.	a.	p.
Kabrote....	3,353	12	0	2,654	0	0
Mahee Ota,.	4,960	8	0	3,736	0	0
Kureempoor.	9,095	10	0	8,185	0	0

3. I think that one of the two courses pointed out in Major Francis' paragraphs 9 and 10 should be adopted. It does not much matter which.

4. I have forwarded copies of Lieutenant Doig's paragraphs 12 to 15, to the Chief Engineer and the Engineer for Canals.

I have, &c.,

W. R. LAMBERT, Major,
Collector of Kurrachee.

Kurrachee,
Collector's Office, 27th July 1866.

No. 502 OF 1866.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence terminating with Mr. Mansfield's letter,* I have the honour to submit for disposal the accompanying report† upon the revision of the assessment of Sehwan Talook, prepared by Lieutenant Doig, whilst in charge of the Settlement Office.

* No. 178, dated 30th January 1866.

† No. 4, dated 24th March 1866.

2. On examining the details of the revised assessment proposed by that Officer, it appeared to me, judging from my personal know-

ledge of the district, to be desirable to increase the "Jumma" in some and decrease it in other, villages. Instructions regarding the modifications deemed necessary were therefore sent to Captain Wallace, who had meanwhile assumed charge of the Settlement Department, and that Officer has submitted the information called for. From Lieutenant Doig's original and these subsequent returns I have prepared the accompanying amended Statement, which shows the Jumma of each village as now finally settled.

3. The revision operations comprise an entire reclassification of all the Sailab lands of the district, combined with a reduction in the maximum rates for that cultivation, as shown in the subjoined Statement:—

Number of Class.	Description of Cultivation.	Captain Haig's Maximum.	Revised Maximum.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.	.....	6 4 0	5 8 0	Aided by Moke irrigation.
		5 0 0	4 8 0	Ditto by Wheel ditto.
II.	Sailab	4 8 0	4 0 0	Ditto ditto.
III.	.....	4 0 0	3 8 0	Ditto ditto.
IV.	.....	3 8 0	3 8 0	Ditto ditto.

Lands under perennial irrigation were also examined, and some few alterations have been made in the rates; the result being embodied in the general statement regarding the revised assessment.

4. As explained by Lieutenant Doig, the revision operations have effected a reduction of thirty-five per cent. on the assessment fixed by Captain Haig, that is to say, the total Jumma as now settled amounts to Rupees 1,08,509, whereas it was Rupees 1,47,368, as imposed by that Officer. It is shown, however, in the comparison of results instituted by Lieutenant Doig, that the New Jumma is about 14 per cent. in excess of the average collections of the past five years, and it appears too from the Collector's report upon the remissions granted this season, that it nearly corresponds with the sum fixed, after a careful inquiry, for the current year's revenue of the districts.

5. These several comparisons tend to show that the district can pay the revised assessment now fixed. The reduction made is intended to cover the fluctuations to which Sailab cultivation is ordinarily subject from a high or low inundation season, and I trust we shall have no occasion for remissions on this account in future. It is scarcely possible, perhaps, to dispense with them altogether in a country subject to disastrous floods, and visitations by locusts, but they ought certainly to be required only in cases of special calamity of the above nature.

6. In my former report on this subject the causes to which the defects in the original settlement are attributable have been fully explained, and I regret to observe that the classification has been found to be more faulty than it was supposed to be. I need not, however, allude further to this subject, but would merely observe that I am satisfied that the revised classification has been carefully executed under Lieutenant Doig, assisted by Mr. Wilkins, Assistant of the Left Bank Survey, who was transferred temporarily to the Kurrachee Collectorate for this duty. I can, therefore, confidently recommend the settlement for sanction.

7. In respect to the revision, the Collector has raised the question as to whether the fact of a guarantee of the former rates having been given for ten years, does not preclude our levying any increase on the said rates during the period for which they were sanctioned. The maximum rates now imposed, as has been already shown, are a decrease on Captain Haig's rates, but there are cases in which the assessment of individual fields has been increased, owing to a low and incorrect standard of valuation having been adopted in the original classification. The Collector doubts whether we can levy the increased assessment in these cases.

8. Section XXX. of the Survey Act, which bears upon the case, precludes the levy of a revised assessment based upon a fresh survey or classification of soils until the expiration of the period for which a settlement may have been guaranteed. But this rule forbids not merely the levy of the increased but of the reduced assessment also. I don't think the cultivators would object to the payment of the revised assessment on the grounds here alluded to,

but perhaps it may be well to place the matter beyond the chance of dispute.

9. I would propose, therefore, that a Proclamation be issued in the district, to the effect that in consequence of complaints of the manner in which the rates were fixed at the original settlement made in 1864, the Commissioner had directed a fresh classification, and a revision of the assessment of the district, notice is therefore given that the new assessment will be levied from the current year to the expiration of the lease.

10. Or, if this is not approved of, the original lease might be declared to be cancelled, and a new one granted for ten years. Either course would do, supposing it is thought necessary to take steps in the matter.

11. With regard to the Bard and Dingree Bunds, it appears from the Collector's letter that he has inquired into the matter, and written to the Canal Engineer about these Bunds. But until some arrangement can be made for superseding the present plan of allowing the two sluices to be opened in alternate years, it will be necessary to allow yearly remissions for the lands which derive their water supply from the closed Bund. The Collector's proposal to estimate the remission at two-thirds of the fixed assessment seems fair, and I would recommend the plan being continued until the improvements in the sluices alluded to above can be carried out.

Paragraphs 12 to 14 of Lieutenant Doig's Report.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Poona, 17*th July* 1866.

Forwarded through the Collector for any observations he may wish to make.

J. T. FRANCIS.

No. 4 of 1866.

Revenue Department.

To the SURVEY COMMISSIONER.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a Report on the revised assessment of the villages in the Sehwan Talooka noted in Appendix B of your instructions *No. 76, dated 4th February last*, the re-classification of which has been completed.

2. The appended Statement in detail will, I trust, lay the result of the revision clearly before you.

3. The following points call for remark. In twelve villages the percentage difference between original and revised assessment (including in the latter the assessment on lands that have been long out of cultivation) is great. In the Dehs of Boobuck, Soopur, Gaher, Arbee, Kote Baroch, Trenee, Abrah, Khubrote, Bootra, Sehwan, Maheeota, and Kurrumpoor, there is a large amount of waste or much inferior Sailab land, which necessitated considerable reduction in classification.

4. Notwithstanding the reduction in the Jummas caused by this revision, the Dehs of Soopur, Arbee, Kote Baroch, Khubrote, Bootra, Punjota, Khundewaree, Chunna, Sehwan, Hydranee, Sunpall, Maheeota, Sangpoor, Tundro Shah Bazee, and Arazee, still work out much over the average of past years, but they have been under light leases, or generally enjoying low rates ; for instance, most of the area of "Khubrote" was under a lump assessment of one Rupee per acre to Bhawul Khan Rhind for some years.

5. Arazee and Tundro Shah Bazee are almost entirely Churkee Dehs, and consequently not much affected by the revision.

6. The river having carried away a good deal of land in Kurrumpoor, its revised assessment is only a trifle over past averages. This Deh being annually subject to encroachments of the river on one side, and new land thrown up on the other, no dependence can be placed, as far as comparison goes, on the statement of its past realizations.

7. Abrah is a very small Deh in a corner between Boobuck and Billum, enjoying no superior advantages either as regard soil or water supply; still, though only growing inferior crops, it has paid highly during past years, owing, I think, to their being many cultivators, and the high rates prevailing in the adjoining Deh of Boobuck having been exacted. It cannot be classed higher than it now has been, as the Sailab is natural overflow unaided by either Moke or wheel, and I don't think it would be advisable to increase the maximum.

8. *The village of Dero Hyatt has been excluded from the* Statement appended, their being only a few perennial wheel numbers that had to be altered.

9. With reference to paragraph 6 of my letter No. 3, dated 27th ultimo, small "Khatas" may again have been unavoidably increased, but I think it will be found to no great extent.

10. Agreeably with paragraph 9 of your instructions, the three Dehs of Billum, Joohoo, and Bagh Yussuf, at present under lease, have been classified *de novo*, and their assessment calculated at the revision maximums. The result is shown, for your consideration and approval, in the accompanying Statement. The maximums seem to suit these Dehs remarkably well.

11. The Jummas of the twenty-four Dehs under report have been reduced in the aggregate 35·2 per cent., and stand 14·3 per cent. above past averages. But when you take into consideration the "Bezarees," that, as a matter of a course, are likely to be given, the assessment actually collected will not be so much over past averages; on the other hand in many cases the amount of waste bearing a light assessment will most probably be taken up, and prove a steady increase to the revenue. I have every reason therefore to think that the present revised settlement, if confirmed, will be found to work satisfactorily, be regarded as equitable by the people, and obviate future necessity or calls for remissions.

12. The question of the Bard and Dingeree Bunds is rather a difficult one, and might be definitely settled by the Engineering Department. I may, however, here notice in brief that these Bunds benefit Dehs on the one side and damage Dehs on the other, as they come into force respectively.

13. The accompanying rough sketch will, I hope, illustrate the following remarks.

The Nara at A separates into two channels, which bear a multitude of names as they go along, till they unite at B, and become the Nara again. At C the Dingeree Bund is erected, which throws the water down the Pairdooaree Canal, and at D the Bard Bund is situated, which checks and throws back the water into the Makkee Canal.

In the time of the Meers both these Bunds were put up every year; of late it appears to be the custom to open the Bunds alternately every two or three years, to give a passage for boats and supply the Munchur.

A sudden depression occurs about the line of the Bunds whence the water descends with a rush into the Munchur; hence the object gained by the bunds is that the water is checked and thrown back till it rises, say to the level of E, when it acquires sufficient headway, and goes off into the Pairdooaree, and waters the high lands; and the same with the Bard Branch.

14. The existing arrangement of opening the Bunds alternately will only entail constant remissions, as the irrigation is thus entirely changed from good Rice Moke to inferior Moke Churkee, or total waste.

15. Masonry Bunds with sluices, or side escapes, and with lock gates to pass boats, appear the best solution of the difficulty; a plan that, it will be found, will meet with the approbation and co-operation of the Zemindars. This arrangement would enable the people to get a sufficient supply of water under control from both Bunds to flood their lands, which, when no longer required, could be let off; and it would also not be open to the objection of altogether stopping the supply of water to the Munchur.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

A. DOIG, Lieut.,
Deputy Settlement Officer,
Right Bank Districts.

Camp Billion, 24th March 1866.

STATEMENT showing the Revised Settlement Assessment of 24 Dehs and 3 Dehs, Classified and Assessed de novo

Class of Dehs.	Names of Dehs.	Realization of past 7 years.													
		1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
		Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.
1st Class.	Boobue	4,931	22,288	5,343	31,673	6,147	20,886	5,989	15,682	4,374	15,530	5,496	17,375	5,537	16,234
	Sooper	4,297	15,463	4,339	16,159	4,311	16,157	5,212	11,316	6,142	17,669	6,120	17,806	6,814	19,273
	Gaher	2,706	6,814	2,745	8,531	3,204	10,361	3,246	10,019	2,927	10,646	2,783	9,918	3,248	10,861
	Jhanger	3,320	8,310	4,156	12,703	3,403	9,286	3,310	10,084	2,179	6,336	2,380	7,534	2,484	8,088
	Akutter	2,332	10,984	2,452	11,051	2,546	9,740	2,702	8,714	2,522	10,218	2,604	10,112	3,419	11,539
2nd Class.	Arbee	587	1,337	771	1,958	1,163	1,925	1,370	1,816	1,014	1,867	1,099	1,898	1,601	3,884
														24,103	69,379

		Churkee	2,722	2,904	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,712	2,894	..	..
5,402	19,952	Perl. Wheel	512	2,028	5·66	..	23·24	..	..	..	..	..	507	1,998	..	29·1
		Sailab	6,488	16,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,120	24,940	..	..
		Total	9,722	21,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,339	29,832	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	592	1,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517	1,459	..	..
5,379	16,308	Moke	5,249	9,493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,576	15,019	..	..
		Sailab	3,317	11,843	29·1	..	16·6	..	1·7	2·8	404	458	3,469	14,826	..	33·2
		Total	9,158	23,014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,562	31,304	..	..
		Churkee	814	959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	959	..	..
2,979	9,595	Perl. Wheel	17	51	10·5	..	..	1·3	1·6	2·3	493	514	31	51	..	42·5
		Sailab	4,079	9,712	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,572	15,003	..	..
		Total	4,910	10,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,403	16,013	..	..
		Barauee	215	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	108	..	..
		Churkee	892	1,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	892	1,020	..	..
3,039	8,905	Well	352	789	..	15·3	..	4·8	1·1	2·2	..	..	352	789	..	17·2
		Sailab	2,148	5,801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,148	7,132	..	..
		Total	3,607	7,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,607	9,049	..	..
		Churkee	1,141	1,369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,171	1,409	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	27	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,654	10,335	Sailab	3,005	9,486	5·5	..	..	5·3	1·5	2·9	178	159	3,183	11,608	..	17·8
		Total	4,176	10,937	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,354	13,017	..	..
		Churkee	529	588	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	529	588	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..
1,086	2,098	Moke	676	1,164	32·1	..	11·9	..	2·3	1·12	31	25	71	186	..	54·9
		Sailab	1,289	2,649	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,925	6,087	..	..
		Total	2,496	4,410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,527	6,870	..	..
			34,069	78,073												

													23,103	69,373
Kote Boronch....	823	2,059	930	3,350	1,161	1,775	865	1,775	700	1,775	631	1,775	806	2,373
Trenee.....	626	1,805	709	2,850	828	1,900	705	1,900	610	1,900	683	1,900	787	2,825
Abra.....	227	1,047	268	1,390	271	756	223	930	110	369	216	613	267	671
Bajar	..	....	..	....	..	....	726	2,082	491	2,100	712	2,100	717	2,100
Khubrote.....	196	279	324	454	211	584	238	767	238	550	205	567	650	1,017
													26,330	78,869

2ND CLASS.

			34,069	78,073													
845	2,126	Baranee	25	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	13	..	..
		Churkee	181	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	136	..	..
		Sailab	1,173	2,794	27·7	..	19·3	..	1·6	2·2	..	..	1,173	3,518	..	24·6
		Total	1,379	2,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,379	3,667	..	..
707	2,154	Baranee	37	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	18	..	..
		Churkee	165	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	127	..	..
		Sailab	1,064	2,187	7·6	..	..	21·1	1·8	1·13	..	..	1,064	2,960	..	33·1
		Total	1,266	2,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266	3,105	..	..
226	825	Churkee	60	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	63	..	..
		Sailab	202	499	..	46·8	..	19·3	2·1	2·2	..	..	202	670	..	30·4
		Total	262	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	733	..	..
661	2,095	Baranee	506	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	506	253	..	..
		Churkee	324	374	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	374	..	..
		Sailab	596	1,583	5·2	..	4·9	..	2·1	1·8	..	..	596	1,864	..	12·7
		Total	1,426	2,210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,426	2,491	..	..
295	603	Churkee	119	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	141	..	..
		Sailab	956	2,010	256·7	..	111·5	..	..	..	41	75	817	2,513	..	27·29
		Total	1,075	2,151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	936	2,654	..	..
			39,477	88,271												

2ND CLASS.	Kachee.....	844	1,127	737	1,150	328	1,125	418	1,125	28	63	179	359	349	732
	Bhootra	194	464	182	615	337	744	355	744	353	744	473	744	616	1,168
	Punjotha.....	107	219	138	224	270	220	214	220	41	54	177	220	219	455
3RD CLASS.	Kundewaree.....	122	485	136	485	190	245	144	269	62	155	142	277	209	398
	Chumna	357	1,137	363	1,397	525	1,240	629	1,240	336	1,240	574	1,240	811	1,271
	Sehwan	317	939	328	856	405	856	374	872	105	812	245	820	399	714

of the SEHWAN TALOOKA *of the Kurrachee Collectorate, with the past Revenue Collections and Original Assessment.*

Average.		Irrigation.	Revised Settlement Assessment.		Percentage difference on average of past 7 years.		Percentage difference on 1862-63.		[illegible] follows on Sets & average duration of past 7 years	Rate per acre as per Jamabandi.	Nos. waste over 5 years.		Original Settlement Assessment.		Percentage difference between original and revised assessment, including waste in latter.	
[redacted]																
			33,477	88,271												
412	811	Baranee	501	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	251	..	..
		Churkee	391	455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391	455	..	..
		Sailab	101	248	14·9	..	23·2	..	2·4	15·4	..	..	101	334	..	8·7
		Total....	993	954	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	993	1,037	..	..
358	746	Churkee	249	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249	181	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	..	..
		Sailab	724	1,469	55·1	..	30·1	..	2·7	1·11	801	1,201	1,524	3,412	..	25·8
		Total....	986	1,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,786	3,616	..	..
166	230	Churkee	103	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	120	..	..
		Sailab	177	386	54·5	..	10·	..	1·6	1·12	12	8	189	495	..	19·6
		Total....	280	506	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	615	..	..
143	330	Churkee	44	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	125	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	126	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	109	..	..
		Sailab	151	237	35·4	..	22·1	..	2·2	1·9	..	..	151	353	..	14·6
		Total....	322	511	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	587	..	..
514	1,252	Churkee	426	467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	426	457	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	185	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	339	..	..
		Sailab	759	1,554	46·9	..	46·1	..	2·6	1·11	390	118	1,149	2,432	..	18·7
		Total....	1,371	2,360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,761	3,298	..	..
310	838	Churkee	513	609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	513	609	..	..
		Perl. Wheel	142	268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	268	..	..
		Sailab	409	660	45·4	..	53·5	..	3·4	1·7	43	36	452	1,213	..	32·9
		Well	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
		Total....	1,064	1,537	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112	2,092	..	..
			44,493	95,812												

															28,933	53,604
	Hydrance.....	174	629	235	951	327	989	453	982	253	978	347	1,021	383	594
3rd Class	Sanpal.....	33	130	60	145	194	134	231	131	61	131	208	131	183	352
	Maheeotha	798	1,793	841	1,530	1,175	1,575	1,587	1,582	655	1,575	843	1,575	1,393	2,044
	Kurumpoor.....	1,252	4,799	1,598	4,770	2,869	4,824	2,657	4,825	1,427	4,824	1,493	4,824	4,503	6,512
	Saugpoor.....	132	498	102	356	134	319	165	360	96	225	335	516	491	658
4th Class	Tanda Shabaz	166	522	176	438	124	461	163	461	157	462	169	462	288	667
	Arazee.....	67	172	84	243	88	209	80	176	62	122	91	180	108	204
														36,282	24,634

			44,493	95,812															
310	878	Churkee	290	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	315	..	..
		Sailab	525	1,005	33·4	..	55·	..	2·6	1·9	44	57	569	1,170	..	7·8
		Total....	815	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859	1,485	..	..
139	164	Perl. Wheel.....	91	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	172	..	..
		Sailab	252	476	74·6	..	45·6	..	2·4	1·14	136	148	388	696	..	9·0
		Total....	343	648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479	868	..	..
1,042	1,668	Churkee	640	643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	640	643	..	..
		Sailab	1,353	2,314	40·5	..	30·9	..	1·9	1·7	56	37	1,409	3,093	..	24·7
		Total....	1,993	2,957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,049	3,736	..	..
2,257	5,054	Churkee	1,476	1,674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476	1,674	..	..
		Perl. Wheel.....	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..
		Sailab	2,194	3,414	79	..	..	27·8	1·6	1·6	873	1,002	3,068	6,505	..	31·2
		Total....	3,674	5,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,548	8,185	..	..
208	419	Churkee	183	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	121	..	..
		Perl. Wheel.....	25	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	55	..	..
		Sailab	359	603	46·2	..	15·5	..	2·7	1·6	187	306	547	918	..	9·8
		Total....	567	779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	755	1,094	..	..
178	496	Churkee	1,079	891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,040	847	..	..
		Perl. Wheel.....	118	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	314	..	..
		Sailab	63	96	59·6	..	45·7	..	7·0	1·0	..	..	63	141	..	6·0
		Total....	1,260	1,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	1,302	..	..
83	168	Churkee	720	534	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	499	..	..
		Perl. Wheel.....	58	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	193	..	..
		Sailab	11	21	72·2	..	69·5	..	9·5	13·7	3	4	14	26	..	6·1
		Total....	789	671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792	718	..	..
		Grand Total ...	....	1,08,509	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,47,368	..	..
			53,934	....										..		

* Beelun	631	2,236	728	2,990	686	2,951	905	2,951	976	2,951	1,036	2,951	964	2,801
* Joolia	38	153	21	51	61	359	113	359	91	359	91	359	139	359
* Bag Jusuph	420	1,663	465	1,670	638	1,341	523	1,341	187	1,341	505	1,341	600	1,341
													1,723	4,501

* Note.—These 3 villages have not been included in the total Assessment of

Proposed Maximums for the above 3 Dehs.

Deh.	Class.	Churkee.	Persian Wheel.	Sailab.
* Billum	1st.	1·12	*	4·8
Joolia	2nd.	....	*	4·
Bag Jusuph	3rd.	1·8	4·0	3·8

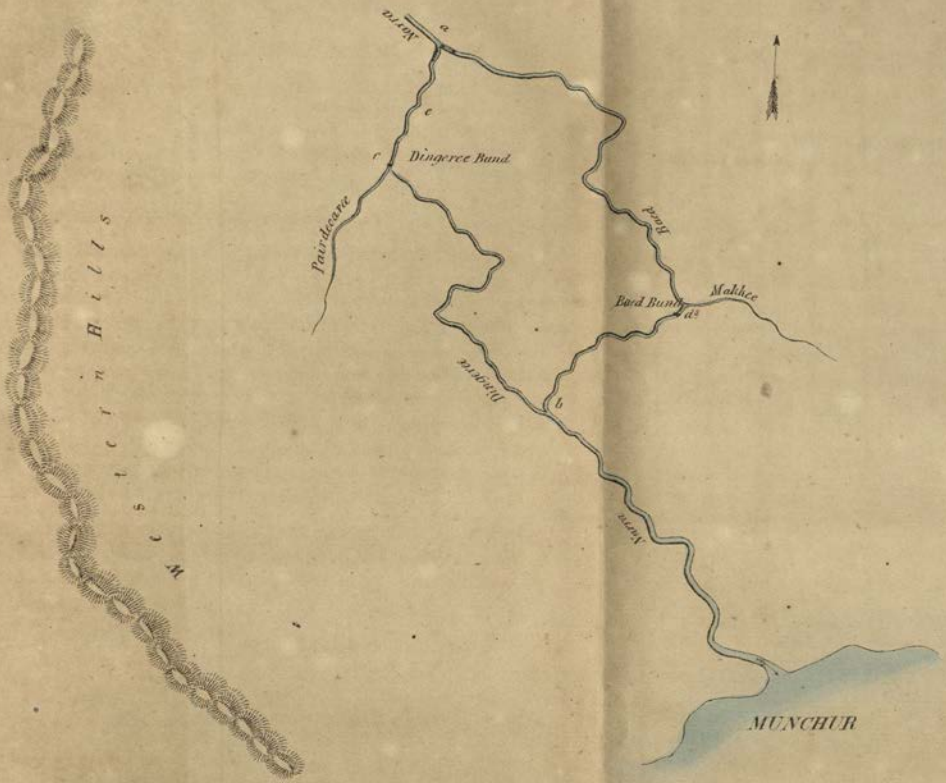
of the SEHWAN TALOOKA *of the Kurrachee Collectorate, with the past Revenue Collections and Original Assessment.*

Average.		Irrigation.	Revised Settlement Assessment.		Percentage difference on average of past 7 years.		Percentage difference on 1862-63.		Proportion of fallows on Settlement area & average area of cultivation of past 7 years.	Average rate per acre as per Settlement Jumá.	Nos. waste over 5 years.		Original Settlement Assessment.		Percentage difference between original and revised assessment, including waste in latter.	
Acres.	Rupees.		Acres.	Rupees.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Acres.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	Increase.	Decrease.
846	2,833	Churkee	76	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	116	..	..
		Sailab	1,151	3,085	11·6	..	12·6	..	1·4	2·9	525	936	1,654	5,053	..	25
		Total...	1,227	3,205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,752	5,169	..	..
87	286	Sailab	400	1,226	76·6	..	70·7	..	46	2·15	345	528	732	1,818	..	3·6
		Total...	400	1,226	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732	1,818	..	..
477	1,434	Churkee	308	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	291	..	..
		Perl. Wheel.....	205	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	411	..	..
		Sailab	760	1,201	25·4	..	30·3	..	2·6	1·8	199	259	884	2,150	..	52
		Total...	1,273	1,921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,473	2,852	..	..
			2,909	6,355	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

the District, as they had not been brought under Captain Haig's Settlement.

J. T. FRANCIS, Major,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

ROUGH SKETCH SHOWING THE DINGEREE & BAED BUNDS.



Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 4472.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1866.

Letter from the Acting Commissioner in Sind, No. 217, dated 12th November 1866—Submitting copies of correspondence relative to the introduction of Survey Rates into the Sehwan Talooka of the Kurrachee Collectorate, and requesting sanction, in accordance with Section 25 of the Bombay Act I. of 1865, to the proposed settlement.

RESOLUTION.—The revised rates are sanctioned.

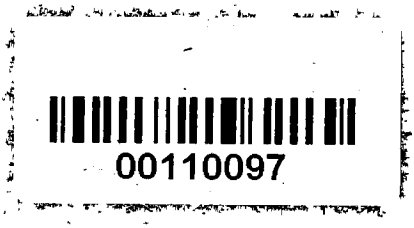
2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is decidedly of opinion that the guarantee given by the Commissioner must be upheld in the case of land now under cultivation, except in cases where the aggregate amount of a Ryot's assessment is below that guaranteed in the first instance. For example, if the total amount of a man's rental under the original settlement was Rupees 100, and under the revised one only Rupees 90, there is no objection to readjust the assessment on particular fields, even though in some instances the rent may have to be increased. In the case of all lands to be hereafter given in cultivation the revised rates should be enforced, whether in excess of or below the previous ones.

3. The requisite corrections should, as suggested by the Acting Commissioner, be made, not by proclamation, but in the account of each individual. This duty should be personally superintended by the Collector and his Deputies.

Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The COMMISSIONER in SIND.



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